THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:		TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:	
One month,	$10 00	One month,	$ 4 00
Three months,	20 00	Three months,	10 00
Six months,	40 00	Six months,	20 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1865. [No. 248.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS			
One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 20 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	40 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	50 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	100 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	200 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Official from General Lee.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.

The following dispatch was received to-day:

HEADQUARTERS A. N. V., Feb. 6.

To Gen S. Cooper: The enemy moved in strong force yesterday, to Hatches' Run. Part of his infantry with Gregg's cavalry, crossed, proceeded on Vaughan's road with his infantry to Cat Tail creek, and with his cavalry to Dinwiddie C H, where its advance encountered Horton with our cavalry, and retired in the afternoon. Part of Hill's and Gordon's troops, demonstrated against the enemy on the left of Hatchers' Run, near Armstrong's Mill; finding him entrenched, they withdrew after dark.

During the night, the force that had advanced beyond the creek returned to it, and were reported to be re-crossing this morning. Pegram's division moved down the right bank of the creek to reconnoitre, when it was vigorously attacked, and the battle was obstinately contested several hours; but Gen. Pegram, being killed while bravely encouraging his men, and Col. Hoffman wounded, some confusion occurred; and the division was pressed back to its original position. Evans' division was ordered by Gen. Gordon to support Gen. Pegram. They charged the enemy and forced him back; but in turn, was compelled to retire. Mahone's division arriving, the enemy was driven rapidly to his defenses at Hatcher's run. Our loss reported small; that of the enemy not supposed great.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, Gen.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.

There was heavy fighting on our right yesterday and to-day, which resulted favorably to our arms. During a reconnoisance made by Gen. Pegram's division at Hatcher's Run yesterday the enemy attacked and forced his division back some distance. He was reinforced by Gen Gordon's division, when in turn the enemy was forced back a second time. The enemy being reinforced attacked and drove our men until being strengthened by Mahone's division, commanded by Gen. Finnegan, a grand charge was made, and the enemy's lines broken, a running fight was kept up until after dark, when the Yankees took shelter in their new works at Hatcher's Run, from which they were not driven. Gen. John Pegram was killed. Many of the enemy killed and wounded, and a few taken prisoners. Our loss was several hundred.

This morning the enemy advanced upon and charged our lines south of Burgess' Mill, but were handsomely repulsed. In a charge upon the enemy General Sorrell, of Ga., was painfully [illegible]. Heavy firing heard late this afternoon in the same direction. Cause unexplained.

Public Meeting.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.

In pursuance of the call of Governor Smith, an immense public meeting was held last night in the African Church. A series of patriotic resolutions were adopted. The last one was as follows:

Resolved, That in this presence, and in the face of the world, reverently invoking thereto the aid of Almighty God, we renew our resolve to maintain our liberties and independence, and to this end, mutually pledge ourselves, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

President Davis addressed the meeting about 30 minutes. He was rejoiced to witness this demonstration; and expressed his belief that if the people would give hearty, unanimous response to the demands of the present exigency, the enemy would next ask for a conference in which to make known our demands. His life was bound up in the Confederacy, under no circumstances would he be again for reconstruction and union. The President was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic cheering.

Several other addresses were delivered. A call for another mass meeting, for Thursday has been published. Weather very inclement to-day, the ground is covered with snow and sleet.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Feb 7.

In the Senate, Mr. Brown submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report a bill with the least practicable delay, to take into the military service of the Confederate States, a number of negro soldiers, not to exceed two hundred thousand, by voluntary enlistment, with the consent of their masters, or by conscription, as may be found necessary; and, that the Committee provide in said bill, for emancipating said negroes in all cases, where they prove loyal and true to the end of the war; and for immediate payment under proper restrictions, of their present value to their owners.

Mr. Brown said he introduced this resolution to show, that in his opinion, the time had come when we should employ negro troops. Now if ever was the time. We were in the very crisis of our fate. He had seen, with pleasure, the revival of the war spirit, and hoped it would sweep through the land; but still found our armies not strong enough to withstand the enemy, without the employment of negro troops.

On motion of Mr. Maxwell, the resolution was transferred to the secret calender. The Senate then resolved itself into secret session.

The House made public the subject which has engaged its attention in secret session for several days past, to wit: the tax bill to meet the discovery of an error in immediate liabilities. The government needs four hundred millions dollars, and the Secretary of the Treasury recommends an increase of the tax one hundred per cent, to meet the deficiency; he says the character of this debt is such that its payment cannot be neglected or postponed, without danger and seriously embarrassing the operations of the War Department. The House then resolved itself into secret session.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8.

A dispatch from Gen. Wheeler, dated Holmes' Bridge, Feb. 7, 8:20, says:

My pickets near Blackville, this morning, were charged by three Brigades of cavalry, which drove them beyond the village. Dibbrill's Tennessee Brigade being in the vicinity, met and charged the enemy, driving them back into the village.

A dispatch from Branchville this morning says, the enemy have made their appearance along the South Carolina Railroad, beyond the Edisto. They burned a house within one mile and a half of the Railroad bridge. About seven o'clock yesterday evening our troops were withdrawn to this side of the Railroad bridge and the bridge burned.

Gen. Winder died suddenly Monday evening of appoplexy.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.

The Philadelphia *Enquirer* has been received. It contains nothing of interest.

The impression prevailed in the North on Friday that the conference at Fortress Monroe would result in peace. Nothing else was talked of.

Gold closed, however, at 270.

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

I AM REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE MR. J. F. [illegible] as a candidate for re-election as County Trustee at the approaching February Term of Wake County Court.

February 3, 1865. 248—eodtd.

LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND CONTAINING 160 ACRES, FOUR miles east of Gresham and two miles east of Haw River Depot, and only half mile from the N. C. Central Railroad, and bounded in part by the waters of Back, Otter and Quaker creeks.

Terms: $5,000 in Bank Notes or $1,500 in a note payable on demand. For further particulars, address

W. F. BASON,
Haw River, N. C. R. R.

January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

S. T. WILDER,
Auction and Commission Merchant,

LOUISBURG, N. C.

Will make sales of real or personal property, merchandise, provisions, flour, grain, salt, &c., and solicits consignments. Franklinton is the nearest depot.

January 9, 1865. 231—tf.

FOR RENT.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 860 acres of land attached.

Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.

January 31, 1865. 243—tf.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1864. No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Esq. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.

ALFRED CAVINESS.

January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

FAUCETT, LONG & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE sale of real and personal property, and solicits consignments.

January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

On Consignment and for Sale,

100 KEGS SODA.

LONG, FAUCETT & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

January 27, 1865 237—tf.

WANTED TO RENT.

A SMALL HOUSE IN THIS CITY, WITH TWO ROOMS, or a part of a house, for a highly respectable family of refugees—a lady and children, the husband being in the field. Apply immediately at the

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE.

January 28, 2865. 238—tf.

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W. Jones, Cashier.

C. F. DEEMS,
Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I SHALL MAKE APplication to the General Assembly at its next session to have the Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute at Warrenton, N. C. incorporated.

JULIUS WILCOX.

Jan. 19, 1865. 204—1m.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.

January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale.

KINSEY & WARE.

Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 209—tf.

From the Macon Telegraph and Confederate.

LET'S RECONSTRUCT.

A SONG—TUNE, "EXILE OF ERIN."

BY X.

Affectionately dedicated to "all whom it may concern."

There came to the Doctor a poor, puny mee-lish,
The sand of his gizzard was spilt out and gone,
For a discharge he axed, and he almost bent double,
"These pains in my inards! I'm uighly ondon,"
But re union attracted the eye's sad devotion,
When to grant a discharge the board hadn't a notion,
And scared into the pits by the world's wild commotion,
He sang the bold anthem of "let us reconstruct."

Sad is my fate, said this heart broken stranger,
The wild deer and wolf to a covert can flee,
But I have no refuge from bullets and danger,
Therefore reconstruction's the doctrine for me.
Oh! cruel board why did you not replace me,
In my mansion of peace where no Yankee can chase me?
I then might have said to each man who dared to face me,
"Let's fight it out like heroes, let's not reconstruct."

But there, too, my home is, which now I have forsaken,
If the Yankees get to it 'tis mine never more,
I'll be a poor man if my property's taken,
And Oh! gracious me! now I hate to be poor!
Oh! rather than lose all the green, sunny towers,
Where I've spent such a lifetime of bright, happy hours,
In coining spondulics which came like rain showers,
I'll sing the bold anthem of "let's reconstruct."

Where is the cockade I once wore so gravely,
Sisters and sire did yes mourn for its fall?
And where are the men, by my talking so bravely,
I drag in this war? Oh! that's worser than all;
Oh! my sad heart, now abandoned by pleasure,
Before I'll surrender my blood or my treasure,
I'll recant all my threats and my boasts without measure,
And sing the bold anthem of "let's reconstruct."

Yes, all these past recollections suppressing,
I'll try with my rhino a discharge to git;
I know when our prospects become so distressing,
As to need such as me, we had just as well quit.
Buried and cold, many hearts have ceased motion,
Among those I've managed to get in the notion
Of dying pro patria, with glorious devotion,
But I rally, can't stand it, so "let's reconstruct."

RAPIDAN STATION, Jan. 13th, 1865.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Feb.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
Mar				1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Apr.							1
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	30						
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Jun.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Aug			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Sept						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Nov				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
Dec.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary, $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. H R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendant of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary. [illegible]

Navy Department—R S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St Geo Offut of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Chief Clerk.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.

Price per hundred	$8 00
" " dozen	1 00
" " single copy,	1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Ald.
Col George Little, Wake, do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm. M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

LITERARY BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President; *Ex Officio*: L C Edwards, Granville; Prof Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, Gaston; M S Robins, Randolph, Treasurer.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Hendersen.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

No	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
2			J T Scales,
3	S D Thurston,	W M Parsly,	W T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
8	J M Whitson,	W A Barker,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	H T Guion,	Sparrow & Reilly
11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Rogers,	E B Wilkes,
14	R T Pennatt,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
16	W A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	W F Martin,	T H Sharp,	L J Johnson,
18	J J Barry,	J W Redd,	T J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Devane,
21		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love
25	H M Ratledge,		M S Love,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	B S Proffit,	
30	F M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Coward,	H G Lewis,	
33	R Y Cowan	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W L J Lawrence,	G T Gordon,	
35	J T Johnson,	S B Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris,	J L Bost,
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,		W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	R Moore,	
42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	T C Singletary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	J C McAllister,	N McK McNeill,
47		W C Lankford,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	
49	L M McAfee,	J T Davis,	C Q Petty,
50	G Wortham,	J C Vanhook,	H J Ryals,
51	R McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J K McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P P Faison,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Doolin,
59	D D Fe rebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy,		J T Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W Clayton,	P G McDowell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Bard,	J I Speed,
66	J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,	D L Davis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	E J Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. K. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T. (Infantry) by Maj. J. McHancock—Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col., W. H. Thomas; Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj., W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel, J. A. McKarney.

BRIGADE N. C. JUNIOR RESERVES.

No.	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	F. S. Armistead.	C. W. Broadfoot.	W McK Clark.
2	J. H. Anderson.	W. F. Beasley.	N. A Gregory.
3	J W. Hinsdale.	W. F. French.	A. A. Ellington.
1	Bat.		D. T. Millard.

NOTICE.

Rutherford County, N. C.

A NEGRO BOY WHO SAYS HIS NAME IS MAT, WAS confined in the public Jail of said County, on the 30th day of November, 1864. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high of dark color, and when at the time a dark coat and pants, a high black felt hat, and is rather slow spoken, and says he belonged to B. O. Kelly, of Lumpkin county, Georgia, that he was taken to work on the breastworks at Augusta, and to Charlotte, N. C., where he was sold by the Auctioneer of that place and was purchased by Benjamin Dickson and he says he ranaway from Dickson to get back to his mistress. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases made and provided.

G. W. CORBET, Jailor.

December 28, 1864. 37—w6m.

1865. 1865.

CONSERVATIVE

STEAM POWER PRESS

BOOK & JOB OFFICE,

J. B. NEATHERY & CO., Proprietors.

HAVING a NUMBER OF PRESSES, and a large assortment of

PRINTING MATERIALS,

We are prepared to execute in a workmanlike manner and with despatch, every description of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING!

SUCH AS

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
SHIN-PLASTERS,
POSTERS,
HAND BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS, ETC.

Special attention paid to

GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Farmers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, Housewives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS:

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D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.

January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH IN ADVANCE:

For three months, $5. For six months, $10. For one year, $20.

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."

January 25, 1865. 235—tf.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed diverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be maintained.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a biographic reporter, forbids us to say more, except that in all that pertains to the first of political speeches and debates, whether in legislative halls or out of them, the "HERALD" will present anything certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully watched, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence with a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, and every effort be made to assist to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the swiftest foreign news, and we hope will certainly such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is respectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

P. KEAN, & CO.,
Richmond, Va.

jan 18—2281f.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over, to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers, from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be no widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the executor or claimant be a child or children of the deceased, and if she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims. If at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY,
Commissioner.

161—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1865.

IT WILL BE remembered that Mr. Ashworth, of the Commons, some time since introduced into the Legislature resolutions alledging "That the most cruel and outrageous wrongs have been perpetrated upon the people of Randolph and other counties by the Home Guard, in arresting and imprisoning, without process of law, and, in some instances, inflicting personal injuries upon persons of all ages and sexes, on mere suspicion that they were harboring or otherwise aiding and abetting desertion," &c. The preamble to the resolutions further states that "The Home Guard justified their conduct at the time by a pledging that they were acting under strict orders from His Excellency Gov. Vance."—The resolutions then call for the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate the facts.—These resolutions were very properly referred by the Legislature to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances to investigate and determine the appointment of the Special Committee. Mr. Ashworth, of course, appeared before the Committee and gave an account of all the *gross outrages* which had induced him to introduce his resolutions.

Mr McAden, of Alamance, also introduced other resolutions instructing the Committee to enquire into the outrages committed by deserters and disloyal persons, a co-ordinate branch of inquiry which Mr. Ashworth had, for causes best known to himself seen proper to ignore. We suggested at the time that the explanation might perhaps be found in the fact that he belonged to a secret organization in common with these outlaws and bandits. We knew that he had repeatedly been charged with it and had declined to utter any disclaimer; and now in like manner he makes the writer of his last card merely declare that he is done noticing the matter without ever intimating even that he is innocent of the charge.

We lay before our readers to-day the report of the Committee on Propositions and Grievances on both sets of resolutions to which we invite the special attention of our readers. It will be seen that the Committee with Mr. Ashworth before them to testify to the long list of outrages which he alledges to have been committed by the Home Guard, deemed the facts insufficient even to require the appointment of a Special Committee to inquire into the matter, while they find "that many and grievous outrages have been committed" by deserters on the good citizens, and "that much aid and comfort have been rendered to deserters by many citizens." We think that in the face of this report the *scribe* announces Mr. Ashworth's determination to be *mum* in the future at a very opportune time for himself, and we presume that it would be useless to ask of *him* what every man will ask of himself. Why it was that he asked for an inquiry into alledged outrages which impartial men upon hearing him testify, find to be of much less magnitude than those committed by the very persons whom he would seem to delight to protect:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances to which was referred a Preamble and Resolutions in relation to the outrages alleged to have been committed in Randolph and other counties of the State by the Home Guard, while acting under orders for the arrest of deserters, have given the matter such an investigation as the means at their command enabled them to make and report, that there was an order issued from the Adjutant General's Office, on the 30th day of August, 1864, directing the officers of the Home Guard to cause to be arrested all persons suspected of aiding or abetting deserters, and confine them in camp until their cases could be disposed of by a Justice of the Peace, or until the expedition was over; that said order was revoked on the 8th day of October following, by a circular from the same office, and the officers directed to give a detailed statement of the arrests made under it, the causes thereof and the length of time the arrested parties were restrained of their liberties; that they find no arrests made of reported in the county of Randolph, and no circumstances in connection with the arrests in other counties which, in their opinion, render it necessary to raise the Committee proposed in the resolution.

They have also considered the resolutions introduced by Mr. McAden of Alamance in reference to outrages committed by deserters and others on the good citizens of Randolph and other counties, and are satisfied from information received, that many and grievous outrages have been committed, and that much aid and comfort have been rendered to deserters by many citizens; but the Committee are of the opinion that the laws of the State are already strong enough if well administered, and that no further legislation is necessary. They therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

THOS. A ALLISON, Ch'm'n.
W. H. FLINT,
AMBROSE COSTNER,
J. M. LYLE,
DAVID OBB,
A. J. MURRILL,
WM. A. DUKE,
DAN'L L. RUSSELL, JR.

MESSRS. BRANSON & FARRAR, Publishers, Booksellers, and Music dealers, of this city, will please accept our thanks for a copy of "An Elementary Arithmetic designed for beginners, embracing the principles of the science, by L. Johnson, Professor of Mathematics in Trinity College"

TO MESSRS. W. B SMITH & Co., we are indebted for a copy of "*Castine*," a novelette by Edward Edgeville. Published at the office of the *Southern Field and Fireside*, Raleigh, at $2 per copy.

DEATH OF DR CONWAY.—Dr. Jas. H. Conway, one of the most popular physicians and esteemed citizens of Richmond, died at his residence, on Governor street, Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. He was a member of the Faculty of Medical College in that city, and commanded an extensive practice. Few men have left a larger circle of friends.

THE 55TH REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS, heretofore in Davis' Brigade, has been transferred to Cooke's Brigade.

P. Murphy, Esq., was elected by the Legislature, on the 4th instan, Director of the N. C. Insane Asylum.

PERSONAL.—Lieut. General J. B. Hood passed through Charlotte on Sunday last, on his way to Richmond.

THE REPORT OF our Commissioners sent to treat with Lincoln for peace, we laid before our readers on yesterday. We do not propose to give any very long commentary on it at present. We refer to it now merely to call attention to the fact stated in that report that Lincoln declares he will pay as little attention to overtures for peace coming from any State as from the Confederate States. This is precisely what we had expected notwithstanding the continuous clamor kept up for State intervention for the purpose of procuring the peace we all desire so much, if a peace on honorable terms were within our grasp.

And although we very much regret that the Yankee authorities have declined to talk over the matter much less give us that boon, it is perhaps fortunate for us that the conference took place.—It gives a very effectual quietus to all propositions for separate State action, if Vice President Stephens' account of what Lincoln said can be trusted, and we believe that he has uniformly been regarded as a trustworthy man, even by the most ultra men of that class.

The report presents to us merely the two alternatives, of submitting unconditionally *to return to the Union, not such as it was, but such as the Yankees have seen proper recently to make it*, or continue to fight on till they will grant us other terms All talk about other terms is, as far as it is possible now to see, mere *twaddle*, and calculated only to deceive.

FLAG OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Senate, on Saturday, passed a bill adopting a new flag for the Confederate States, which will be passed by the House without objection. The new flag is as follows: The width two-thirds of its length with the Union, (now used as a battle flag,) to be in width three-fifths of the width of the flag, and so proportioned as to leave the length of the field on the side of the Union twice the width below it; to have the ground red, and a broad saltier thereon, and bordered with white and embellished with mulletts or five-pointed stars, corresponding in number to that of the Confederate States; the field to be white, except the outer half from the Union, which shall be a red bar extending the width of the flag.

The proposed new flag was hoisted on the capitol Saturday morning, and met with general approval. It had already received the approbation of a large number of our most distinguished army and navy officers.

OUTRAGE IN CHATHAM.—A letter from a subscriber in Chatham, 26th Jan'y, says:—

A band of robbers, seven or eight in number, entered the house of Thos. C. Dixon, who is in the service, last night (knowing no doubt that he was from home) and not fearing his helpless family, carried off a large quantity of bed clothing, leather, jewelry and other valuables. They were supposed to be deserters, as they had army guns, canteens, &c. Mr. Dixon lives in the upper end of this county near the Alamance line, in the Cane Creek neighborhood. Can't our authorities do something for us?

FORTY HOURS' DEVOTION FOR PEACE.—Bishop Bayley, of New Jersey, having obtained authority from Rome, has issued instructions for "Forty Hours Devotion" in all the churches under his controle, and continuing until June next. Services will be held in each church for forty hours, the sacrament being exposed from morning till evening on three successive days. The "pope has granted to all the faithful of the diocese all the indulgencies and privileges attached to the service in Rome. This service was instituted in 1534, in memory of the forty hours during which the body of Christ reposed in the sepulchre, and has since been celebrated with great solemnity.

ALABAMA POLITICS.—Judge E. Moore has consented to become a candidate for Governor of Alabama, at the next election. General J. W. Pettus, of Dallas county, is also announced as a candidate for Governor of Alabama. Col. M. J. Bulger, of Tallapoosa county, who has been nominated for Governorship, is a native of Richland District, S. C., and is approaching the age of threescore years. He was a member of the Alabama Convention which passed the ordinance of secession, but voted against and refused to sign it afterwards.

The Little Rock *Democrat* says the recent election of W. D Snow to the U. S Senate from Arkansas was a farce. Only 60 votes were cast, while it requires 76 to constitute a quorum of the Legislature.

Lincoln county, in this State, has furnished three distinguished military officers during the war, viz: Maj Generals Ramseur and Hoke, and Brigadier General Johnston.

Hon. J. L. M Curry, formerly a member of Congress from Alabama, and the leader in that body, is now Lieut. Colonel of cavalry in Reddy's brigade.

GOOD SHOT.—Mr. Suggs, of this county, killed six turkeys at one shot, on the 2d inst. If Col. Travis can beat that we would like to dine with him the next day.—*Char. Bulletin.*

In the North Carolina House of Commons a resolution has been adopted authorizing His Excellency, the Governor, to contract with Swart, Buchanan & Co., for a supply of salt for 1865.

A letter dated Okalona, Mississippi, Jan. 15th, says: Gen. Gholston, whose arm was amputated at the shoulder, was doing well yesterday.

Some surgeons in London have succeeded by scientific operations, in giving sight to persons born blind. There are touching descriptions of the surprise and confusion of those to whom the world is first opened.

HOW TO KNOW A FOOL.—A fool, says the Arab proverb, may be known by six things—anger without cause, speech without profit, change without motive, inquiry without object, putting trust in a stranger, and not knowing his friends from his foes.

APPOINTMENT.—John B. St. Dimitry, of New Orleans, has been appointed chief clerk in the Post-office Department, vice B. Fuller, resigned.

A little boy being sent to a neighbor's to borrow some tea, delivered the following message: Mother wants to borry a little of your tea and when she gets some she'll pay you; if she had it now she'd pay you now.

The dog star Sirius, known in ancient times by the reddish tint, spoken of by Horace as *rubra canicula*, and by Seneca as having a more vivid color than Mars, *acrior ruber*, is now without any perceptible color.

Gen. Hindman, when last heard from, was on his way to Sonora, by invitation of Dr. Gwinn, "Duke of Sonora." The report that he had been arrested by order of Gen. Smith, was untrue.

The Mobile *Register* states that the meat crop of Alabama, and that part of Mississippi not overrun by the enemy, will be very large this year.

The New York *Herald* says the Confederate army numbers 168 950 all told. He might as well have added another 50, and made it even thousands.

Colonel C. D. Anderson, who surrendered Fort Gaines, has been exchanged and returned to Mobile.

REMARKS OF DR. EUGENE GRISSOM,

In the House of Commons on the 7th inst., on the resolution of thanks to Hon. R. S. Donnell and others.

I cannot, in justice to my feelings, permit this opportunity to pass without bearing testimony to what I honestly and conscientiously believe to be the extraordinary claims of the highly meritorious incumbent of the speakership of the House of Commons.

Without attempting what is perhaps not practicable, a discrimination in favor of the importance of any one of our public *positions* or our peculiar obligations to any one of our public *functionaries*, I can say without doing violence to the truth, that with but few exceptions *none* is of more consequence to the public interest than a speakership to the General Assembly, and *none* more deserving of our esteem and confidence than the amiable and distinguished gentleman who has presided over our deliberations with so much ability and satisfaction.

This is the popular branch of one of the co-ordinate departments of the Government. Here the popular will upon all subjects of public policy is supposed to be well understood and *faithfully* reflected. And upon the order, conduct and management of its deliberations, depend that successful and proper legislation which promotes the honor, the interest, and the glory of North Carolina.

It is no small compliment to be called upon to preside over the deliberations, and to be made in a legal and parliamentary sense, the representative embodiment of the House of Commons of a sovereign State, but it is a much more enviable distinction to have performed and exercised these high functions with acknowledged and successful ability. The present incumbent was chosen to fill this important position more than two years ago, in a highly complimentary manner, at a time of extraordinary political interest and peril. The State and the country were in a crisis that no period of the previous history of any part of the American Continent had witnessed, overwhelmed by the clash of resounding arms, and convulsed by political upheavings unparalelled in point of fierceness and magnitude in ancient or modern times.

Extraordinary emergencies might well be supposed to require extraordinary efforts and extraordinary qualifications, to meet and equal them. And as if to make the occasion still more embarrassing in the general metamorphosis of affairs, new parties sprang into existence and found their representatives upon the floor, whose *inexperience* in legislative and parliamentary usages afforded no additional charms to the duties of the Speaker's Chair. He brought to their performance, however, *firmness* with *forbearance*, *promptness* with *deliberation*, *fidelity* with *impartiality* and *ability* without *intolerance*.

During all that eventful period down to the present time, the responsible duties of a legislator have been of no easy performance.

To give proper aid, strength and support to the general government in its various claims in the exercise of its jurisdiction, and to cherish, support and maintain *intact* the landmarks of civil freedom and States' Rights, as *conferred* on the one hand and *reserved* on the other, by that instrument we have sworn to regard is a legislative responsibility of no ordinary moment. And he is fortunate who can leave these Halls with a consciousness of having performed it with satisfaction to himself, advantage to his country and fidelity to his constituents.

Amidst all the conflicting views upon policy or principles among ourselves there is no difference of opinion as to the *promptness*, *ability*, and *impartiality* with which the duties of Speakership have been performed. All must concede that the present incumbent has added fresh laurels to a well-earned reputation through an honorable public career, that will long be remembered and cherished as the pride of his friends and the inheritance of his country.

The present House of Commons may congratulate itself with *official* aid, both as to *Speaker* and *Clerks*, unsurpassed in point of merit by any of its predecessors.

And may we not indulge the sanguine hope that our next meeting will be held under circumstances more cheering to the heart of the patriot and philanthropist.

May the blessings of peace overspread our country, and the *war-worn* veteran discharged from the field, have returned to the bosom of his family and friends, there to pursue peaceful avocations under the shade of his own vine and fig tree, the sword turned into the ploughshare and the spear into the pruning-hook, with none to molest or make him afraid.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY BY THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

It will be seen by our extracts from Northern journals that the Yankee Congress have passed an amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States; which, in their acceptation of that term, means also the Confederate States. Before this amendment can become a law of the United States proper, it must be ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of all the States, including the States of the Confederacy, or by conventions of two-thirds of all. The Yankees have twenty-eight States, all of which, their papers say, will ratify the amendment, thus giving it the ratification of the necessary two-thirds. Whether the law shall ever be carried into effect as regards these Confederate States remains to be decided by the sword.

FFICIAL FROM THE VALLEY.

General Lee reports a recent affair in the Valley as reflecting great credit upon the officers and men engaged.

About eighty of the enemy surprised our cavalry picket at Edinburg and captured a lieutenant and fourteen men. Captain Grandstaff and Lieutenant Mosher, with twenty men of the Twelfth Virginia cavalry, pursued and overtook them at Woodstock attacked and routed the party, recapturing our men and their officer, and taking sixteen of the enemy, with twenty horses.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

There was a report current yesterday that Sherman had reached and was destroying the Augusta railroad at Midway, ten miles west of Branchville; but no intelligence in confirmation of this was received by the War Department. According to official advices Sherman was still 25 or 30 miles south of Branchville. An Augusta paper, received yesterday, says that two corps of Sherman's army are on the Georgia side of the Savannah river.

[redacted]

It is rumored that an asylum for decayed literary men is about to be founded near Paris by the Emperor.

A reconnoissance from General Thomas' army, at Eastport, Mississippi, showed that the main portion of Hood's force was, on the 20th ultimo, at Tupelo, Mississippi. On the appearance of the Union troops before Corinth, some four hundred rebels stationed there evacuated, after burning the railroad depot and Tishemingo House. Between thirty and forty of them were captured.

Senator Foote has arrived in Sheridan's lines, and, having refused to take the oath, has been sent to Washington under arrest.

General Grant returned to Fort Monroe on the 30th, from Fort Fisher.

VOICE OF THE ARMY—MEETING OF THE 43D N. C. TROOPS.

At a meeting of Company "A" 43d Regiment, held Feb. 1st, 1865, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It appears that a spirit of despondency, rising from a gloomy view of the disasters which have recently befallen our arms, and from a groundless distrust in the honesty, patriotism and administrative talents of our President, and the ability of our army to successfully cope with the enemy in the coming campaign, is insinuating itself into the minds of the people; and causing them, unmindful alike of the rivers of blood which constitute a boundary which no compromise can erase, and regardless of the sacrifices which have already been made, to desire peace upon the basis of a reconstruction of the old Union; and, whereas, there exists in the Legislature of our State, as shown by some of their recent actions, a timidity like unmanly and unwarranted by the present condition of affairs; and believing that a free expression of the feelings and opinions entertained by those who have faced the enemy in many a hard fought battle, and who how constitute but a remnant of a once proud and chivalrous band would have a tendency to elevate the tone of public sentiment, cheer the desponding, strengthen the wavering, and silence croakers, we do therefore resolve,

1st. That we have unabated confidence in the fidelity, honesty, patriotism and ability of President Davis; that we believe that in cases he has been actuated by a spirit of devotion to the country, and a sincere and earnest desire for the promotion of the public good; and we believe that the safety of the Republic, no less than its own merits, require that the whole country should give him their generous and united support.

2d That in the recent reverses to our arms, we see nothing to excite serious concern, as to the final issue of the struggle for independence in which we are engaged, but rather an incentive to a grander effort, nobler sacrifices, and a more unflinching determination.

3d. That to accept a peace, on any other conditions than the recognition of our national independence, would be injustice to ourselves, to the cause of liberty, and insulting to the memory of our brave comrades who have so nobly sacrificed their lives on their country's altar.

4th. Though not unmindful of our past toils and sacrifices, and while we would hail with delight the [redacted] as the "United States" has never yet recognized the Confederacy "except as a gigantic riot," and could not recognize any one in it assable to confer in an official character upon any other person.

We can only look at the facts of the man's position and career, and consider what weight the enemy themselves have attached to his person in their cause, in order to see what weight we must attach to him, and whether or not he really represents their views and wishes. These facts are really the man's credentials in a case like the present.

Viewed in this light this delegation from the enemy has some importance. One of the gentlemen of which it is composed is *par excellence* the great man of the State of Georgia. His abilities were regarded with universal respect before there was any mention of the rebellion, and he stands in only the second civil position in the rebel States. He is Vice President of those States, President of the rebel Senate, and, in case of the death of Davis, would succeed to his position. Here the obvious fact is—credential or no credential—that the enemy have sent us a person in whom they repose the highest confidence, and whose action they would in all probability, ratify. Another of the delegates, Mr Hunter, has been a representative man in the rebellion in a more eminent degree, perhaps, than any other one man in it. He has always been a leader of the extreme Southern sentiment, and a recognized leader of Southern men. He is a member of the rebel Senate and has recently occupied the chair of the body in the absence of Mr Sebastian. Mr. Campbell is also a man of considerable weight in the enemy's councils. He was formerly a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and has been in the rebel Cabinet. The facts, then, at which we must look in relation to this delegation, all favor the view that it is quite as "official" as the enemy could possibly make it; that it really represents their cause and must have their confidence. Although we have no great faith that it will reach any practical result, it is not impossible that it may; and, at least, the fact that it is sent to us is a significant one.

Just as this delegation arrives, the Congress of the United States has finally passed a measure for the abolition of slavery. That measure, in order to be incorporated in our Constitution, must be adopted by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States of this Union. There are thirty-six States, eight support the rebel cause, and twenty-eight are against it—so the measure will undoubtedly receive the sanction of the necessary number of States. Thus the institution of slavery is legally, effectively and officially put out of existence. Now, it was slavery that the rebellion was founded upon. It was built upon that institution as its "corner stone," to use the words of this very Alexander H. Stephens. It was for the protection of that institution and secure guarantees for its existence and extension that the war was begun.

They all see clearly enough that by war slavery goes down, and that by peace slavery goes down; that it is done for in any other way, and that they might as well relinquish the fierce and bloody war that they entered into only to save it. Such considerations as these have doubtless disposed the rebel leaders to endevor to make peace; the more especially as they cannot hope any longer to make successful war. Hence they send the best delegation they are able to. We hope that the negotiations may succeed. We hope, also, that the country will "keep its powder dry."—We hope that no department and no person, whose duty it is to hurry up the reinforcement and equipment of Grant's army, will be tempted into an hour's idleness; for if no one else can make peace, General Grant most assuredly can.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION."

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That, the Governor, whenever he deems it expedient, may re-organize the Guard for Home Defence by causing two or more companies to be consolidated into one, so as to make not less than sixty-four men rank and file to each company, Provided, however, that if there are not sixty Home Guard to any one county, that such number as may be, shall be incorporated into a company; the said companies, when so consolidated, shall have their privilege of electing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies and such officers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates, under the same rules and regulations as other non-commissioned officers and privates are required to serve, and whilst so serving, their commissions shall be suspended.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor may in like manner consolidate two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be consolidated; said battalions when so consolidated to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments when so consolidated, of not more than ten companies; That the rank and file shall elect their field officers and all field officers who shall not be elected, their commissions shall be suspended, and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and privates.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of an act in relation to the Militia and Guard for home defence ratified 7th July, 1863; there shall be exempt one commissioner to each county, appointed under an act entitled "an act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army;" the Attorney General, Solicitors for the several circuits and counties, County Trustees, County Surveyors, Physicians of five years practice, one Editor to a newspaper and necessary Compositors and employees to be certified to on oath by the editor, Mail Carriers, Professors in Colleges and Teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall continue to have twenty scholars, the necessary skilled Operatives in Factories and Foundry's, regular public Millers, and Black Smiths, and Wheel Wrights who have established shops, regular public Tanners, and Shoe Makers, and one overseer of the poor of each county; Provided all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades, and were employed in the same prior to the first of January 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that time, except Public Millers, who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged, unless it shall appear that owners of Mills have turned off their Millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners not to be exempt; Provided, that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard officers commissioned under this act, but shall apply to officers of the Home Guard and Militia who are required under this act to serve in the ranks and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and Provided further, that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard duty in the county in which he resides.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5, Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this the 7th day of Feb. A. D. 1865.

D. G FOWLE
Speaker Pro Tem.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, C. R. Thomas, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

Given under my hand, this the 7th day of February, A. D. 1865.

C. R. THOMAS,
Secretary of State.

LARGE FIRES AT SAVANNAH—ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE TOWN.

The Yankees have dates from Savannah to the 29th ultimo. Two disastrous fires, supposed to be the work of "rebel" incendiaries, occurred in that city on the 27th and 28th ultimo, destroying a large number of buildings. It is said that, by the second fire, ten blocks were burned. One magazine was exploded, and the incendiaries had made preparations for blowing up the arsenal, and with it probably the greater part of the city, as it contained thirty tons of powder. A keg of powder, with the top removed, had been placed against the building, so that a single falling spark would have caused an awful explosion. Fortunately it was discovered in time. Only three lives were known to have been lost. Additional troops from General Sherman's army had gone to Beaufort, South Carolina. One of our correspondents reiterates the statement regarding the Union men of Georgia having held meetings, organized committees for their mutual protection and called on General Sherman for assistance, which application promised. He says the movement extends over nine counties. Ten thousand bales of the captured cotton has been shipped North, and a crowd of other vessels were being loaded with it. The distribution of the supplies of food and clothing from the people of this city and Boston was being proceeded with. A meeting to express the thanks of the people of Savannah for these welcome gifts was held at the Exchange on the 25th ultimo. Addresses were made by the Mayor and others, and appropriate resolutions adopted.

The general officers in the regular United States army now are: Lieutenant General Grant, Maj. Generals H. W. Halleck, William T. Sherman, George G. Meade, Philip H. Sheridan and George H. Thomas, Brigadier Generals Irvin McDowell, William S. Rosecrans, Philip St. George Cooke, John Pope, Joseph Hooker and Winfield S. Hancock.

New Advertisements.

LOST,

MY CERTIFICATE OF PER DIEM FOR THE late Session. I will be obliged to the finder to return it to me.

EUGENE GRISSOM.

Feb. 9, 1865. 248-1t*

AUCTION SALES!

By TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS RALEIGH, N. C.

ON MONDAY, FEB 20th, 1865, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at our Sales-Room, an invoice of imported Goods to close consignments, will be sold:

230	Dozen	Tumblers, assorted kinds,
12	"	Pocket Knives,
80	"	Pair Scissors,
24	"	Boxes Hooks and Eyes,
9	"	Steel Framed Spectacles,
1½	"	German Silver Spectacles,
6	"	Hand Saws,
4½	"	Brass Spurs and Leathers,
3½	"	Steel Bridle Bits, (polished,)
11	"	Bridles,
6	Gross	Carpenters Pencils,
20	"	Porcelain Buttons,
200	Dozen	Clarks 3 corded Spool Cotton,
1	Case of	Box Coffee Mills,
6	Kegs	Wrought Nails,
1	Cask	Frying Pans, 24½ dozen.

Feb. 6, 1865. 248—td.